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DISCOVERIES OF AMERICA.—THE LOST-ATLANTIS THEORY.*

The finding out for the first time what was before unknown or unrecognized, is usually regarded as the meaning of the word *discovery*. In that sense there was but one discovery of America. Mr. Weise, however, is of the opinion that there were many discoveries of the Western continent, and some of these he dates back to prehistoric times. He startles us in the opening sentence of his preface, by saying: "It is a fact that America in the early ages was one of the inhabited parts of the earth. The Egyptians furnish the earliest known account of the inhabitants of this continent. The subsequent explorations of the Spaniards confirmed the statements of the Egyptian records." All this is important, if true. That his view of the subject may be impressed upon our minds at the start, he begins his first chapter as follows:

"The oldest scriptures, sacred and profane, attest the antiquity of the red race. As early as the antediluvian

period this division of the human family had taken possession of the islands and continents of the Western hemisphere, where it founded an empire the most famous and formidable of primeval times. Great in political power, its commercial, agricultural and other economical interests were commensurably vast and unparalleled."

If Mr. Weise can substantiate these statements by historical evidence, he is himself entitled to the honors of a discoverer. It is his misfortune that he cannot produce those Egyptian records, or authentic evidence that they ever existed. There is only a tradition that some Egyptian priests, twenty-five hundred years ago, said that there were some records in their country which told of a great island in the Atlantic Ocean situated in front of the Pillars of Hercules, now the Straits of Gibraltar, which was inhabited by a cultivated and warlike people, and that later this island disappeared beneath the ocean.

The origin of the story, which has come down to us in two dialogues of Plato entitled "Timæus" and "Critias," is that Solon, the Athenian law-giver, visited Egypt five hundred and seventy years before the Christian era, and was there told the tale of the "lost Atlantis" by priests who said they took it from their records. Solon, who was seeking a subject for a historical poem, wrote out the narrative and brought it back to Greece. About two hundred years later the story came by oral tradition to the knowledge of Plato, and was told by him in his two dialogues. Critias he makes the narrator, who says that Solon told it to Dropidas, his great-grandfather, who told it to his grandfather; and that his grandfather when ninety years of age told it to him when a boy ten years old. This is the account as it appears in "Timæus." In "Critias" the same narrator tells again how he came by the story, but in a different way. He says: "My great-grandfather, Dropidas, had the original writing, which is now in my possession, and was carefully studied by me when a child." This manuscript ought to be looked up by Mr. Weise.

The main features of the tradition, or something even more shadowy, which Mr. Weise regards as history, are that the city of Athens, nine thousand years before the story was told to Solon, conquered a warlike and powerful

* THE DISCOVERIES OF AMERICA TO THE YEAR 1525. By Arthur James Weise. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

nation which dwelt upon the island Atlantis situated as already described. This people had overrun and ravaged the greater part of Europe, Asia Minor, and the northern coast of Africa; and, but for the power and valor of the Athenians, would have conquered the world.

Not stopping to look into the chronology of this statement, which antedates by about six thousand years the chronology of the second chapter of Genesis, we will allow the original narrator to describe briefly the wealth and magnificence of the island Atlantis, and first of its chief city. The entire circuit of its outer wall, eleven miles in circumference, was covered with shining brass; the second wall was coated with tin, and the inner wall around the citadel flashed with the red light of orichalcum (copper). The temple of the principal god, Poseidon, was six hundred and six feet long, three hundred and three feet wide, and of proportional height. The outside was covered with silver and the pinnacles with gold. The ceiling was lined with ivory adorned with silver and gold. The statues of the temple were of gold. That of Poseidon was so tall that his head touched the ceiling. He was represented as standing in a chariot, driving with reins six winged horses. Surrounding the statue were one hundred Nereides riding on dolphins. The Greeks recognized only fifty of these lovely maiden divinities; and Plato, in order to protect himself from the charge of mythological ignorance, slyly adds, "for the people of that day thought that this was their number." One curious in these matters might inquire how the people of Atlantis, who lived nine thousand years before Homer, ever heard of the Nereides, and were as well up as they seem to have been in the details of Grecian mythology.

On the outside of the temple were the statues of the whole race of the "ten kings" and their wives, all of gold. There were royal and public baths of hot and cold water, and separate baths for women. Who shall say that women, during the primeval aeons, were not the social equals of men? There were massive aqueducts and bridges in Atlantis; gardens and groves, in which were all manner of trees of wonderful height and beauty; gymnasiums, race courses, and immense artificial docks filled with *triremes* and naval stores. Its canals were three hundred feet wide and one hundred feet deep. Why galleys with three benches of oars, the largest vessels which are mentioned, should require canals one hundred feet deep, is not explained. A fosse or ditch of the same width and depth, and eleven hundred and fifty miles long, was excavated around the great plain on which the chief city stood. The political and social systems in vogue on the island of Atlantis are also set forth in minute and fascinating detail.

They are substantially the same as can be read in Plato's "Republic."

A sudden end, however, came to all this grandeur and blessedness. There were violent earthquakes and floods in that region. In a single day and night of rain, the whole population dropped into the earth, and in like manner the island of Atlantis sunk into the ocean and disappeared. "And this is the reason," says Plato, "why the sea in those parts is impassable and impenetrable, because there is such a quantity of shallow mud in the way; and this was caused by the subsidence of the island." A noted novelist was asked why he killed his principal hero so early in the story, and replied that he did it in self-defense; for if he had not killed his hero, his hero would have killed him. Plato took the safe precaution of putting his island beneath the ocean, where it would tell no tales.

Mr. Weise prints many pages of this sort of description of Atlantis, and seemingly without a suspicion that it is not veritable history.* The above abstract, however, is taken from Plato's dialogues. Many novel-readers are not aware that Plato was one of the most charming of story-tellers.

Professor Jowett, the latest translator of Plato, on the other hand, regards the whole narrative as a myth prophetic or symbolic of the later and real struggle between the Athenians and the hordes of Persia.

"We may safely conclude," he says, "that the entire narrative is due to the imagination of Plato, who could easily invent 'Egyptians or anything else,' and who has used the name of Solon (of whose poem there is no trace in antiquity) and the tradition of the Egyptian priests to give verisimilitude to his story. No one knew better than Plato how to invent 'a noble lie.' To the Greek, such a tale, like that of earth-born men, would have seemed perfectly accordant with the character of his mythology, and not more marvelous than the wonders of the East narrated by Herodotus and others. The fiction has exercised a great influence over the imagination of later ages. As many attempts have been made to find the great island, as to discover the country of the lost tribes."

Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, in his "Atlantis, the Antediluvian World," has recently undertaken to show that Plato's island of fable did actually exist; that it was the cradle of the human race, from which the Eastern continent was peopled, and that it was the pathway by which the Western continent was settled in the antediluvian

* He is annoyed, however, at the statement of Plato that the sea was impassable over the sunken island by reason of the shallow mud; and his comments on it are amusing. He says: "The inference of the priest that the mud of the submerged island made the Atlantic impassable, is seemingly an assertion without any basis of fact. Had he said that the submergence of some of the islands west of the Pillars of Hercules obliterated the marked sea-path between the continents of the two hemispheres, this statement would have strictly accorded with what he had said before." When Mr. Weise finds that lost manuscript of Solon, he will probably see how Plato misquoted that truthful Egyptian priest.

ages. In treating, with much vigor and ingenuity, this quaint and improbable hypothesis, he has written an entertaining book; and in running out with much study and diligent research the analogies between the early traditions, mythologies, structures, implements and customs of the two continents, has made an instructive book. The dissimilarities in these particulars and in the fauna and flora, as they would not help his theory, he has not treated. One has the feeling in reading his book that the author took up the subject as a diversion, and to see what he could make of it, without expecting to convince himself or anybody else that there was truth in his hypothesis. He seems, however, to have convinced Mr. Weise, if not himself, that Plato's "noble lie" was a solid geographical and historical fact.

Accepting, for the moment, as true, all which these two writers claim concerning the lost Atlantis, what relation has it to the discovery of America? It will certainly not be asserted that the island was any part of America itself, or the adjacent islands, and that the great armies with which this people overran and conquered nearly the whole of the settled parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, were transported to and fro across the whole or any considerable part of a stormy ocean four thousand miles in breadth. A single item given by Plato concerning the military equipment of one of the ten subdivisions of this people, will show something of what this problem of ocean transportation was to them. It had ten thousand war-chariots, each with a charioteer, two horses and two outriders. Besides these there were archers, slingers, stone-shooters, and javelin-men, seven hundred and twenty thousand in number, and the complement of two hundred and forty thousand oarsmen and sailors to man twelve hundred *triremes*. "Such," says Plato, "was the order of war in the royal city. That of the other nine governments was different and would be weary to relate." What modern nation, with steamships and all the improved facilities for ocean transportation, could grapple with such a problem as this? If a people living eleven thousand five hundred years ago had the art and means of ocean navigation, some trace or tradition of it would have come down to the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. They had not the compass, and it does not appear that they had sailing vessels. The island of Atlantis, therefore, if it existed at all, must have been in very close proximity to the Eastern continent.

In order to maintain the assertion that Atlantis had any part in the discovery and settlement of America it must be shown that the island was nearly four thousand miles in length. The two narratives of Plato do not

favor this supposition; but, on the other hand, profess to describe its size and give it much narrower limits. In "Timæus" he says "it was larger than Libya [the northern coast of Africa west of Egypt] and Asia [Minor] put together." In "Critias" he gives the dimensions of the great plain on which the chief city was situated, making it less in size than the British islands, including England, Wales, and Scotland. The whole island had been explored, and the western and most remote side—that "on the side of the sea"—is described. He says:

"The whole country was very lofty and precipitous on the side of the sea; but the country immediately about and surrounding the city was a level plain. It was smooth and even, but of an oblong shape, extending in one direction three thousand stadia [about three hundred and forty-five miles] and going up the country from the sea through the center of the island, two thousand stadia [two hundred and thirty miles]. The whole region of the island lies towards the south, and is sheltered from the north. Among the surrounding mountains there were many wealthy inhabited villages and rivers, and lakes and meadows, supplying food enough for every animal, wild or tame, and wood of various sorts, abundant for every kind of work."

The area of the plain thus described was about 79,000 square miles, while that of the British islands is 89,644 square miles. Plato makes another statement on this matter which brings out about the same result. He says the land was subdivided into lots, each two stadia square, and ruled by a leader; and that there were sixty thousand of these lots—which indicates a total area of 78,000 square miles. He gives no data as to the space covered by the surrounding mountains except what may be inferred from the above description.

There is, moreover, in the narrative in "Critias" no intimation, no tradition, nor suspicion even, that there was any continent or land beyond the island. In "Timæus," however, a different statement appears—that the island "was the way to the other islands, and from the islands you might pass through the whole of the opposite continent which surrounded the true ocean." Plato believed that the earth was a sphere, and that the ocean, of whose extent nothing was known, necessarily had bounds. In the next sentence he explains that he means by *continent* simply land which bounds the ocean. He compares the Mediterranean sea with the ocean, and says "it seems like a lake having a narrow entrance; but the other seems really an ocean, and the land enclosing it would in every respect most properly be called a continent." While asserting as a speculation that there was a passage by means of islands to the opposite continent, which he probably suspected was Asia, he does not state that a passage to it had ever been made, or that anything was known about it. On the

globe of Martin Beheim, 1492, the Atlantic Ocean is depicted filled with small imaginary islands with fanciful names, and bounded on the west by the continent of Asia. The Canary and Cape Verde islands are the only ones with names ever recognized in geography. It might be supposed that Beheim inserted these numerous islands on the authority of Plato; but he did not. He gave the source of his information by inscribing on the globe this legend (in German): "Marco Polo says that the mariners have found in the Indian seas 12,700 islands inhabited and abounding with precious stones, pearls, spices, and mountains of gold."

If America had been known to, and was settled, as is claimed, by people from Atlantis, the fact would have come back to the mother country, and been transmitted with the rest of this delightful romance, to the voracious chroniclers of Egypt, and through them to Solon, Plato, Donnelly, and Weise. No one can be so senseless as to think that an island which sunk beneath the ocean some ten thousand years ago or more was any part of America, which, up to this day, has not met with that catastrophe.*

The fiction of Plato has, as Professor Jowett remarks, "exercised a great influence over the imagination of later ages;" but it never suggested to any person that there was a continent between Europe and eastern Asia. The alleged prophetic lines of Seneca (in Archbishop Whately's translation): "There shall come a time in later ages when Ocean shall relax his chains and a vast continent appear, and a pilot shall find new worlds and Thule shall be no more Earth's bound"—was a poet's rhapsody, the meaning of which, even more in the original than in the translation, is doubtful and obscure. Some thousand years hence a Don-

nelly or a Weise may arise who will claim that, in the nineteenth century, somebody by the name of Jules Verne made a voyage "From the Earth to the Moon;" and will prove it, by showing that this person was in the habit of doing that strange sort of traveling, inasmuch as he made another voyage of "Twenty-thousand Leagues under the Sea."

During all the reading, protracted study and meditation of Columbus before he made his first voyage, the idea never entered his mind that there was a continent between Europe and Asia. His purpose was to reach Asia, Cathay, India, the land of gold and spices, by sailing west. He took with him letters of introduction from the King and Queen of Spain to the Grand Khan of Cathay (China); and when he landed at Cuba, he thought he was on the island of Japan. He wrote in his journal, October 21, 1492: "I am determined to proceed to the continent, and visit the city of Guisay [the capital of Cathay] where I shall deliver the letters of your Highnesses to the Grand Khan, and demand an answer, with which I shall return." He returned to Spain without detecting his mistake. The first account of his discoveries appeared in February, 1493, as "A Letter of Christopher Columbus respecting the Islands of India beyond the Ganges lately discovered." He made three later voyages in search of the river Ganges and the home of the Grand Khan, and did not understand why he could not find them. He died in 1506, without having known or suspected that he had discovered a new continent. John and Sebastian Cabot saw the continent in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1497, and supposed it was China. In the same year Americus Vesputius saw the continent of South America, and supposed it was a part of Asia. He also made three later voyages, and died without knowing that he had looked upon a new Hemisphere which now bears his name. In 1513, when Vesputius had been in his grave a year, Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, from the mountain tops of Panama, first saw the Pacific Ocean, and then the fact appeared that a new continent had been discovered. Every map and chart of America made previous to this date assumed the old Asiatic coast line of Marco Polo as its basis; and students of American history have often strained their eye-sight and puzzled their brains over the maps of Juan de la Cosa, the Cabots, Ptolemy, Peter Martyr, Ruysch, and Schoner, to find the first delineation of the Coast of Maine, Cape Cod, Long Island, Chesapeake Bay, and Florida. Their disappointment and vexation have been like that of Columbus when he could not find the Grand Khan and the river Ganges. It is a little singular, however, that the eastern coast lines of Asia and North America are so

*The fool-killer, however, seems not to have made his round this year; for a book published in 1884, by Trübner & Co., London, entitled "Researches into the Lost Histories of America: by W. S. Blacket," positively asserts (p. 31) that the country which the Egyptians knew as Atlantis, was America itself; and he scoffs at the assertion of Plato that Atlantis ever sunk in the Ocean, as it was an impossibility. He states also that Ulysses visited America. After spending a year with Circe, he sailed for "the land of darkness." "Where was the land of darkness?" He replies: "It was America. Not only did the Hindoos call America the land of darkness, but the classic writers did so likewise. The Odyssey opens with an account of the arrival of Ulysses in that land. Who was Calypso? She was a nymph, an inhabitant of Atlantis; 'her hollow grot' was located in Central America. After 'revolving years' Ulysses returned to Ithaca" (p. 37). Ulysses, therefore, made a voyage across the Atlantic Ocean twice, and the Odyssey tells of the people he saw in America! Mr. Blacket further assures us that "the names, when subjected to the process of localization, are all found to be American." The ancestors of the American aborigines, he tells us, were Gorgons, Harpies, and Faunes, which is apparent from the character of the American Indians. The Styx was the Gulf of Mexico, Acheron the Mississippi River, Phlegethon the Missouri River, and Cocytus the Ohio River (p. 37). It is lamentable that such gibberish as this is so soberly put forth by reputable publishers in our day as American history.

much alike that some of these scholarly seekers have found what they were looking for. The general trend of the coasts, from northeast to southwest, is the same. Kamschatka will answer in a rough way for Greenland; the Sea of Okhotsk for Baffin's Bay; the Gulf of Tartary for the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the island of Yesso for Newfoundland; and out of the other Japanese islands can be made Nova Scotia, Long Island, and whatever else is wanted. The conformation of the peninsula of Corea is like that of Florida; and the Yellow Sea, with some imagination and a good deal of credulity, will do for the Gulf of Mexico. It was not till the return of Magellan's ship *Vittoria*, in 1522, which had made a voyage round the world, that the extent of the Pacific Ocean and the cosmology of the world were known. When it took so many years to get the conception of a western continent into the minds of its explorers, is it possible to conceive that there was any previous knowledge, tradition, or even suspicion on the subject? Plato's account of the lost Atlantis was as well known to the educated men of four centuries ago as it is to-day, and there is no probability that it ever suggested to any person that there was a western continent. It will be safe to leave the vexed historical problem of the settlement of America unsolved, until, in the absence of direct and reliable evidence, some less absurd hypothesis than the Lost-Atlantis theory is proposed.

So much space has been given to the consideration of the topic suggested in the first chapter of Mr. Weise's book, that none is left for a notice of the rest of the volume. Indeed, there is not much in it, as regards novelty or originality, which requires a notice. The book is made up chiefly of abridged accounts from the writings of the early explorers, including the apocryphal voyages of the Northmen. Coming down to the time of Columbus, the original accounts are fuller and are selected with good judgment. The whole value of the book consists in its quotations. The author, either from timidity, or, what is more probable, from his lack of familiarity with the subject—which in itself is a life-study—seldom, after he is out of the first chapter, ventures upon an opinion of his own; and hence we have none of those broad analogies and sharp deductions and wise conclusions which are so suggestive and instructive in the writings of Henry Stevens on the same theme. In writing this notice I have found scarcely an idea or a suggestion of the author which could be used except for criticism; and hence I have drawn from other sources and from some previous study of the subject.

In translating an author it is well to translate also his proper names, when they are so common in their English form as Christopher Col-

umbus, John Cabot, and Fernando Magellan. They fall more pleasantly upon English eyes and ears than Cristobal Colon, Giovanni Caboto, and Fernam de Magalhaens. The paper, type and press-work of the book are first-class, and the index at its close is excellent.

W. F. POOLE.

HISTORY OF UNITED STATES NOTES.*

No man in this country has had better opportunities than John Jay Knox, perhaps no one else as good, to acquaint himself with the line of facts constituting the history of United States notes. For many years the comptroller of the currency, he sustained official relations requiring of him a mastery of the subject in all its statistical ramifications. In some respects he has the necessary qualifications for his present task. He is accurate and thorough in all that relates to the statistics of the subject. His style is simple to austerity. But he lacks the rare faculty of breathing life into dry figures. The book consists largely of quotations, mostly from public documents and congressional speeches; and, what is more to the point, the excerpts were evidently selected with a view to sustain what is obviously the central idea in the author's mind.

In the opinion of Mr. Knox, the emission of paper money is fraught with constant peril—peril so great, in fact, as to render it unwise for the Government to put or keep such money afloat except to meet a pressing emergency. If he had been on the Supreme bench, he would never have held the Legal-tender Act constitutional; at least, he would have justified it only as a war measure. Without indulging, with any degree of freedom, in censure of the position taken by the court (only one justice dissenting), he shows very plainly that the real object held in mind in preparing the volume was to foster a public sentiment hostile to the decision in question. He hopes that a constitutional amendment may be secured in the interest of hard money. Apparently he thinks that a public sentiment may be created in favor of his view of the case, by showing the attitude taken in times past by the statesmen of the country. In this he is likely to be disappointed.

The position held by the court may be briefly stated as an explicit and unequivocal declaration of plenary power in Congress to furnish the country with a legal-tender paper money,

* UNITED STATES NOTES. A history of the various issues of paper money by the Government of the United States. By John Jay Knox. With an Appendix containing the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and the dissenting opinion upon the legal-tender question. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

unrestricted as to amount. This is not a war power, but a constant quantity in the authority of the legislative branch of the government, the judiciary having no right to interfere with its exercise. Mr. Knox shows that the most ardent friends of the Legal-tender Act when its passage was under discussion did not go so far as that, and some eminent Republicans—notably Jacob Collamer and Roscoe Conkling,—stoutly denied the right of Congress, even as a war measure, to make anything a legal tender for debts except money having intrinsic value. Had Thaddeus Stevens, Mr. Spalding, or any other ardent advocate of the bill, been asked if he claimed for Congress the power now conceded to it, he would have felt as did the ancient Hebrew who exclaimed, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

The truth is that the doctrine of the Supreme Court is a remarkable instance of evolution. The first American issue of paper money dates back to 1690 in Massachusetts. The other colonies followed that example from time to time as the pressure was upon them. The home government was always opposed to it, being under the influence of the creditor class. In colonial days, as in our own times, it was a question of locality; Western enterprise being on one side and Eastern capital on the other. In the Revolutionary period, paper money was issued on the same plea of military necessity as it was in our late civil war; and Mr. Knox has no word of censure for the subsequent treatment Continental money received from the United States. Whatever may be thought of the possibilities of future trouble involved in the right of Congress to increase the volume of paper money at option, it must in all fairness be conceded that the United States was deeply dishonored by the downright rascality which repudiated (for that is the right term to use) the money which sustained to the war for Independence substantially the same relation that the greenback did to the war for the Union. It was Suetonius who said, "Let us thank the Gods that we are better than our fathers."

A constitutional amendment restricting and regulating the power of Congress in the emission of paper money, so as to guard against such a craze as fiatism, will probably be adopted sometime, but not until after the sentiment which pervades this book has disappeared and been almost forgotten. The American people have at last a truly national currency. It has come out of tribulation, extending over a period of nearly two centuries; and it has come to stay. Mr. Knox is careful not to use the term "Greenback," and in the lexicon of the Treasury Department there is no such word; but it is none the less an integral part of our language, monumental of a new departure in American

finance so important as to be a revolution. This money may be classed in official documents, and in historical treatises written from the Knox point of view, with previous United States notes; but they bear about the same relation to each other that commercial paper does to bank bills.

No genius for financiering conceived and secured for this country what, with all its liabilities, is incomparably the best monetary system the world ever saw. It was wrought out by the same indirection that nature employs when, in obedience to a blind necessity, the doing of one thing which is an end unto itself proves to be the accomplishment of another thing of a radically different character. An account of the Greenback which should set forth the processes by which this currency was evolved would be a very timely contribution to historical literature.

FRANK GILBERT.

COMMON-SCHOOL EDUCATION.*

It is not to be expected that the principles of education will ever pass into the domain of the exact sciences. Mental science is not and cannot be fixed and exact. The exceptions to all rules are too numerous and too important to admit of any accurate classification. The art of teaching, however, is far less empirical than it was a generation ago. The study of the human mind, in its growth through all the transitions from first consciousness to what is called maturity, has engaged the attention of the ablest thinkers and observers from Locke down to the present time; and slowly but surely there has grown up a body of principles which has developed into a system of education. Associations of educators, conventions and institutes have given opportunities for exchange of views and experiences in school work, which, by the very opportunity thus afforded, have stimulated observation and reflection, until there are few phases of child-life that have not had the side-lights of manifold experience thrown upon them. There is now little excuse for any teacher who is following crude and unphilosophical methods in his work.

The book under present consideration is an English work, and bears the stamp of its transatlantic origin in many local allusions and illustrations; but it is a summary, and a very full summary, too, of the prevailing thought of the best teachers in both hemispheres. Indeed, nothing in it would sound strange or out of place before an American council of educators—unless it were the article on "Religious Instruction," and the putting into the foreground

*THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF COMMON-SCHOOL EDUCATION. By James Currie, A.M. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

of British localities in the article on Geography, and "home" (*i. e.* English) events in that upon History. The key-note to the entire treatise is really, though not formally, expressed in this statement:

"The school has a general, not a special design; it does not consider how much of this subject or that will be required to fit the pupil for such and such a position; but how it can best discipline his mind. The elevation of character implied in the attainment of this end will better prepare him for the position he may be called on to occupy than any accumulation of knowledge presented to him from its apparent exclusive adaptation to its requirements."

Character and habit, intellectual, moral, physical, are the ends, and the only ends, to be sought in a common-school education; and all principles and methods are to keep these constantly in view. The question before the teacher's mind is not, what will be the use of this fact or lesson to the pupil in after years? but, what intellectual power or principle of conduct will be developed by the exercise he is to go through or by the discipline to which he is subjected? Not only is this explicitly announced as the true object of common-school education, but it pervades every line of the book. It is true that such views seem somewhat commonplace to those who are at all conversant with educational literature on this side of the water, but it is nevertheless also true that a vast number of the intelligent and thinking people of this country have not thoroughly grasped them, and are often clamoring for something "more practical" in our schools—that is to say, for the technical and professional element away down in the primary departments. They fail to discriminate between Intelligence and Information. It is instruction that imparts information; while education, using the materials furnished by instruction, produces intelligence. It is fair and rational to demand that the instruction which is the basis of mind-training shall be useful in itself, but it is neither fair nor rational to demand that the subject-matter of instruction shall be selected solely with reference to its supposed usefulness irrespective of its adaptation for mental training. The true basis of character is ethical; and that system of education—if system it can be called—that overlooks or neglects moral training, begins to build in the air without a foundation. A thorough and felicitous discussion of the conditions and objects of moral education form an important portion of this book.

The school follows and supplements the home. It is the teacher's province to carry on the development of both the moral and the intellectual faculties from the point reached by home training. The child enters school with considerable acquisitions for which the school

is in no way responsible, and the wise educator will lose no time in uselessly going over what has already been sufficiently well done, but will take up the work and carry it on consecutively and persistently. Many young teachers have their high ideals rudely shattered by the apparent insensibility of some children to moral considerations. It is surprising and even shocking that children should seem to be so destitute of a conscience.

"The intelligence of the child," says our author, "is not a sufficient basis for his earliest practice of morality. It is mischievous, therefore, to aim at making him a law to himself, when the very idea of law is beyond his comprehension. * * * The child has but little intelligence, and that little he is not careful to distinguish from humor or caprice; so that to ground morality upon it is to ground it on the passing feeling of the moment, that is, to give it no solid foundation at all. Morality is in infancy founded on the authority of the parent, acting with the support of habit and association; what he commands is law: *the virtue of childhood is summed up in obedience.*"

Hence, during home life and the earlier years of school life, the child's defective moral sentiments must be supplemented by the parent's and the teacher's power to compel obedience, and this may grow into a habit and serve as a sufficient basis for right conduct until the growing intelligence substitutes "I ought" for "I must." Henceforward the individual becomes a law unto himself. Such is the outcome in all cases where a healthy nature is brought up under proper influences, and the teacher is to proceed upon the assumption that the conditions are normal until the contrary is found to be true.

In discussing Intellectual Instruction, only those subjects are treated which by almost universal consent belong to common-school education. The common school is chiefly and properly confined to the *instrumentary branches* which, with very little forcing of language, may be included under the heads of "Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic."

"The school must prepare the pupil for life. Whatever else it teaches, it must teach these; and it fails in its first duty to society if it does not teach them effectively. If the pupil leaves school with only the knowledge of these, he has the means of supplying all his defects at his leisure; if he leaves it unprovided with them, he is without the means of acquiring further knowledge, and his chances of afterward obtaining the means are exceedingly small."

These at least are the subjects of first importance, and if other branches are introduced it must be justified either upon the ground of the insufficiently educative power of these, or because there is sufficient time. This view will not seem so narrow when we take into consideration that under the head of Reading and Writing may be included Grammar, Geography, Composition, History, Singing, and Drawing—though the last two are placed by themselves

as being "instrumentary" not so much to the intellect as to taste and sentiment, which faculties, says our author—

"Are parts of our nature as truly as intellect itself: capable, under judicious cultivation, of elevating its tone through the medium of pure and refreshing recreations, but certain, if ignored, to lower it by running out after such as are of a debasing sort. *Education should fit a man for enjoyment as well as for work.*"

The subject of Method, in its special application to the various branches to be taught, is quite fully treated in the third part of the work. The suggestions are minute and practical, and embody the experience of the most successful teachers. While little in this part will be new to the class of teachers who are likely to read such a book, the thoughts are exceedingly helpful and strengthening. It often happens that a teacher with a strong instinct for the wisest methods, and with comparatively little opportunity for observation, will feel greatly stimulated and encouraged to find his own ways and means presented as the thought of a wise and eminent teacher, one who without dogmatism or self-assertion sets forth in clear terms his methods, their reasons and results. Of more importance, however, than his method, is the teacher himself, who by "a cheerful, earnest, and judicious management of his pupils, will secure success for himself, whether his method be true or false."

Discipline and management are the great factors by which the ends of true education are secured. These depend upon the teacher's tact in controlling the forces about him, his own character, and the respect which he is able to win from his pupils through his manners and acquirements. Firmness, kindness, and prudence, are the most important qualities that he can exhibit in his immediate relations to the school, while the various motives that avail with children in their successive stages of intellectual development may all in turn be played upon by his skilful touch. Physical punishment is admissible, and sometimes needful; but it will be resorted to in rare and exceptional cases, and should only be used for the correction of offenses against morality, such as "falsehood, dishonesty, impurity of speech, and the like." The spirit of emulation is natural, and may properly be used; but the giving of prizes, which can be secured by but two or three of a class, is condemned as inadequately fulfilling the conditions of effective reward. The obvious objections to this sort of stimulus are thus clearly and forcibly stated:

"They [the prizes] are not within reach of all who deserve them; so that their influence is limited. A class very soon comes to see which of its members have the chance of obtaining prizes. On that small number the effect is doubtless strongly stimulant; but the bulk of the class is quite unaffected by their knowing themselves

to be hopelessly shut out from success in the contest. This defect in the system of prizes is still more weighty when we come to speak of conduct as contrasted with attainment. Good conduct should be rewarded; but it is gravely objectionable to single out one or two pupils who are supposed to have most distinguished themselves by their good conduct."

Mr. Currie's work is a positive addition to the educational literature of the day. It treats methodically and minutely the whole subject with which it professes to deal, and brings into the pages of a single volume the whole scope of the common-school teacher's work. It strikes the happy medium between brevity and prolixity. It is full and minute enough for the teacher who is seeking inspiration and aid in the finest details of his work, and it is written in such clear and judicious style as to attract the general reader. It is a book quite as well adapted to the family as to the desk. Nothing could do more towards unifying the work of parent and teacher, and bringing them into hearty and intelligent sympathy in their common task of training the rising generation, than the wide-spread circulation of this admirable treatise.

J. B. ROBERTS.

JEVONS'S STUDIES IN CURRENCY AND FINANCE.*

Just two years have passed since the death of William Stanley Jevons, at the age of forty-seven, cut short a career full of promise and hope to those interested in the development of economic science. The direction of his life-study was probably determined by his appointment, at the age of nineteen, after having completed his education in the University College, London, to a position in the Australian royal mint, which he held for five years. In 1866 he became professor of logic and mental and moral philosophy, and Cobden lecturer on political economy, in Owens College, Manchester. There he gave special attention to economic problems, and published the results of his investigations from time to time in papers and books which soon came to be regarded as authorities on the subjects treated of. He had planned and partly written a comprehensive Treatise on Economics, designed to embody the store of classified materials which he had accumulated. As preliminary to that great work, he had begun to arrange for the revision and reprinting of his scattered papers. In the midst of his labor, he was taken away. But the last-named part of the work was so far advanced that Mrs. Jevons was able last year to publish a volume on social questions.

* INVESTIGATIONS IN CURRENCY AND FINANCE. By W. Stanley Jevons. Illustrated by twenty diagrams. Edited, with an Introduction, by H. S. Foxwell, M.A. London: Macmillan & Co.

The volume before us, issued by Mrs. Jevons assisted by Mr. Foxwell, carries out the plan and brings together several papers on currency and finance, the most of which originally appeared in journals of societies and as magazine articles, but had been revised by their author before his death, with a view to publication in one collection. His intended introduction was not completed; but Mr. Foxwell, availing himself of the author's fragmentary notes, has prepared an introduction which meets the exigency with all needed explanations. Mr. Jevons himself thus describes the contents of the volume:

"The papers fall into two groups, the first comprising papers I to VIII., treating of prices, commercial fluctuations, crises, etc.; while the second, comprising papers IX. to XIV., treat more strictly of currency, including the lapsed subject of International Currency, the burning question of Bimetallism, and technical questions relating to the age, weight, and cost of the gold metallic currency."

Obviously the subjects of these two groups of papers are very closely related to each other, and for the most part admit of exact statistical treatment, a point which Mr. Jevons regarded of the highest importance. His chief aim is thus expressed in his own words:

"These papers are, throughout, an attempt to substitute exact inquiries, exact numerical calculations, for guess-work and groundless argument—to investigate inductively the intricate phenomena of trade and industry."

Accordingly, one most important and valuable feature of these papers is the tables and diagrams, prepared with great care and immense labor, not so much to illustrate and confirm a preconceived theory as to furnish the author himself with trustworthy means of investigation, as he feels his way after conclusions to be settled by "facts carefully marshalled." The author thus leads us on with himself through the very process of inquiry, and we are invited to scrutinize closely all the data for a sound judgment, rather than to accept anything on his own assertion. A simple presentation of the topics of the fourteen papers, as they are announced, will illustrate the author's spirit of inquiry and at the same time inform our readers more particularly of the contents of the volume.

- I. On the Study of Periodic Commercial Fluctuations.
- II. A Serious Fall in the Value of Gold ascertained, and its Social Effects set forth.
- III. The Variation of Prices and the Value of the Currency since 1782.
- IV. The Depreciation of Gold.
- V. On the Frequent Autumnal Pressure in the Money Market and the Action of the Bank of England.
- VI. The Solar Period and the Price of Corn.
- VII. The Periodicity of Commercial Crises, and its Physical Explanation.
- VIII. Commercial Crises and Sun-Spots.
- IX. On the Condition of the Gold Coinage of the United Kingdom with reference to the question of International Currency.

- X. An ideally perfect System of Currency.
- XI. Gold and Silver; a Letter to M. Wolowski.
- XII. The Silver Question.
- XIII. Bimetallism.
- XIV. Sir Isaac Newton and Bimetallism.

This list of subjects shows clearly how well Mr. Jevons apprehended the nature of the most difficult problems of finance, and the methods by which they are to be solved, if a solution is possible. The variations of values, the fluctuations of prices, the alternations of over-sanguine speculations on the one hand, and insane panics on the other, as involved in commercial crises,—these are the disturbing elements whose complicated and subtle workings make the whole subject of Finance seem a chaos without system or law or order. Mr. Jevons has boldly entered the field and grappled with the difficulties in an attempt to digest thoroughly the facts spread over considerable periods of time, and carefully to analyze relations of cause and effect, discriminating by a method of averages, quite peculiar, between accidental and temporary fluctuations and those which are more radical and periodic. His processes and conclusions, modestly put forth, show plainly that these fluctuations are governed by laws fixed and uniform, that their mazes may be traced out and their causes discovered so as to open a way for the investigation of their disastrous effects. He does not reach results which we can regard as final, or which are altogether satisfactory to himself. But he has made a good beginning, and has furnished a compilation of data of great value to those who may follow him in this line of investigation. All students of economic science will need to have the book at hand for ready reference.

Scattered here and there through the discussions, we meet with epigrammatic statements of principal facts and truths which may be adopted as maxims. Thus we read:

"Value is the most invisible and impalpable of ghosts, and comes and goes unthought of, while the visible and dense matter remains as it was."—"Gold is one of the last things which can be considered wealth in itself, and in its most useful employment as money, the very scarcity of gold is its recommendation."—"Prices temporarily may rise or fall independently of the quantity of gold in the country; ultimately they must be governed by this quantity."—"It is credit or the creation of prospective gold which allows prices to continue rising for a time while gold is decreasing."—"Prices and credit mutually inflate each other."—"An expansion of currency occurs one or two years previous to a rise of prices."

The consideration of the value of gold fills the largest place in the book. The author expresses his conviction respecting the change that has come since the gold fields of California and Australia were opened, thus:

"I think it not improbable that a depreciation of some 15 per cent. has already occurred, though I do not positively assert it."—"I believe that the most sudden

and serious part of the fall that can be expected to occur, has occurred while almost all the world were either without thought of such an event, or altogether in doubt about it."

The titles, "The Solar Period and the Price of Corn," and "Commercial Crises and Sun-Spots," might lead some to think that the vagaries of the old astrology had possessed the author's mind. But the tables only indicate that good or bad harvests determine the price of corn,—that this affects all other prices, and so is connected with commercial crises; and that there is a striking coincidence between the cycle of bad harvests and the cycle of greatest sun-spots as defined by astronomers—each including a period of about eleven years. In concluding his discussion of this topic, the author says:

"I am aware that speculations of this kind may seem somewhat far-fetched and finely-wrought; but financial collapses have recurred with such approach to regularity in the last fifty years that either this or some other explanation is needed."—"It would be a curious fact, if the pseudo-science of astrology should foreshadow the triumphs which precise and methodical investigations may yet disclose, as to the obscure periodic causes affecting our welfare, when we are least aware of it."

The papers were written in England, and the tables and diagrams are made up largely from facts in the history of English commerce and finance. But these are world-wide in their operation, and illustrate general fundamental economic truths, which all peoples may study with profit. England is probably the only country whose records for years and centuries would furnish the materials for such digests. Yet it is much to be desired that some like labor might be expended on the collation of facts concerning our American trade and finances. It would have the effect to scatter the illusions which mislead the judgment of many of our people, and to show how absurd was the assumption of the distinguished senator who confidently affirmed that he thoroughly understood the subjects of finance and currency because he had studied them for *two weeks*.

Not the least valuable part of this book is the "Bibliography of Writings on Money and Prices," which occupies the last fifty pages. It gives the most complete list hitherto published of books and papers on those subjects, with a statement of the leading topics discussed in each, and is an example of the industry and thoroughness characterizing all of Mr. Jevons's work.

A. L. CHAPIN.

MRS. FRY AND ENGLISH PRISON REFORM.*

The good judgment exercised in the management of the "Famous Women Series" has secured to it a quite uniform standard of excellence. The choice of subjects has been discrim-

inating, and the manner of treatment by the various authors has as a rule accorded admirably with the plan and purpose of the enterprise. Thus far seven volumes have been published, presenting in compact space, and with satisfactory completeness, the lives of as many gifted women whose influence has been of pronounced importance to the world. With those yet to come, and of equal promise, they will form a valuable library of biography, possessing the distinctive and desirable feature of economy in dimensions and cost.

In the latest number of the series, a survey of the character and career of the great prison philanthropist, Elizabeth Fry, is furnished by Mrs. E. R. Pitman. The book is but a condensation of previous memoirs, which have left no new material for a biographer at the present day. It gives us a less vivid portrait of the woman than we might wish, yet there is no failure in the impression it conveys of the devout, humble, self-denying, and laborious humanitarian. We see with clear vision the spirit of pure and unselfish benevolence which animated the entire life of the reformer, and view with reverent amazement the vast amount of good she was enabled to accomplish. She deserved more than the name of "the female Howard," which has been sometimes applied to her, for neither man nor woman before or since has surpassed her in the inauguration of works for the benefit of the human race.

Elizabeth Fry was one of the twelve children forming the numerous household of John Gurney, of Norwich, England. Her father was the descendant of an ancient family, ranking with the nobility in the time of William Rufus; and both her parents had received as an heritage, through several generations, the tenets peculiar to the society of Friends. They were not what was called "plain Quakers," for though adhering to the upright principles of their sect, they discarded the rigid Quaker costume and the use of "thee" and "thou" in their speech, while they allowed their children to be taught music and dancing. The little Elizabeth, whose birth occurred in 1780, was a shy, sensitive, delicate child, afraid of the dark in childhood and suffering from constitutional timidity all her life. She had a strong will and much independence of character, but no special precocity of intellect. By the death of her mother, she was deprived, at the age of twelve, of a most wise and tender counsellor and guide.

When seventeen years old, the whole tide of her being was turned toward the duties of a Christian, by a sermon which she heard from the distinguished Quaker preacher, William Savery. From that date, as she remarked a few days before her death, she never wakened

* ELIZABETH FRY. By Mrs. E. R. Pitman. ("Famous Women Series.") Boston: Roberts Brothers.

from sleep, in sickness or in health, by day or by night, without the first waking thought being how best she might serve the Lord. It was her desire to conform immediately with the strictest practices of Quakerism; but her father required as a test of this resolution that she should experience a season amid the gayeties of London. She passed through the trial with purpose unchanged, and at its close put aside the fashions and pleasures of the world and assumed the garb and the habits of a "plain Quaker." It was "a dreadful cross," she confessed in her journal, to wear the close white cap and neckerchief, and to use the "thee" and "thou" which would mark her conspicuously even in her own family; but here, as in every succeeding incident in her existence, there was no drawing back from the deed her conscience dictated. Her first work of public charity was to open a school in her father's house for poor children, in which there were soon gathered seventy pupils. Her control over these undisciplined and wayward creatures was considered wonderful; yet she wrote in her journal:

"I don't remember ever being at any time with one who was not extremely disgusting, but I felt a sort of love for them, and I do hope I would sacrifice my life for the good of mankind."

When a little beyond twenty, Elizabeth was married to Joseph Fry, of London, a Quaker merchant of wealth and standing. Little children quickly multiplied in the new home—there were twelve, as time passed on, to whom she bore the blessed name of mother,—and domestic cares of many kinds pressed heavily upon her; yet she engaged actively in systematic deeds of benevolence. At the death of her father in 1800, she yielded to "the inward voice" which had long prompted her to preach in meeting, and thenceforth she was accepted as a "minister" in her denomination.

Her home at Plasket House in Essex, is described as "a depot of charity." "Calicoes, flannels, jackets, gowns, and pinafores, were kept in piles to clothe the naked; drugs suited to domestic practice were stored in a closet, for healing the sick; an amateur soup-kitchen for feeding the hungry was established in a roomy out-building, * * * whilst copies of Testaments were forthcoming on all occasions, to teach erring feet the way to Heaven." Again, she established a school of seventy girls, which was still sustained within very recent years. In every way her aid was extended to the destitute and afflicted of every race and creed within reach of her generous hand. In 1813 her first visit was made to Newgate; but it was not until 1817 that she was able to pursue continuously the great work of prison reform with which her name is immortally associated. At

this period the sanguinary laws of England prescribed the penalty of death for a list of nearly three hundred crimes, among which were such trivial offenses as robbing a hen-roost, cutting down a tree, and setting fire to a hay-rick. The result of this Draconian severity was the crowding of the jails and prisons of the kingdom with hordes of wretched felons. No provision was made for feeding or clothing the miserable helpless multitude, or for affording them the commonest necessities of living.

"At Newgate, in rags and dirt, without bedding, they slept on the floor, the boards of which were in part raised to supply a sort of pillow. In the same rooms, they lived, cooked, and washed. * * In Bedford jail, the dungeons for felons were eleven feet below the ground, always wet and slimy, and upon these floors the inmates had to sleep. At Nottingham, the jail stood on the side of a hill, while the dungeons were cut in the solid rock. * * At Salisbury, the prisoners were chained together at Christmas time and sent out to beg. In some of the jails, open sewers ran through corridors and cells, so that the poor inmates had to fight for their lives with the vermin which flourished there."

Into these prisons the untried and the condemned, the innocent and the guilty, the old and the young, were crowded together indiscriminately and left to the tender mercies of jailors and turnkeys. In the women's department at Newgate, about three hundred inmates were confined in a space which allowed each an area of from eighteen inches to two feet in width to lie down upon at night. Children were incarcerated with their unhappy mothers, and all existed in an indescribable condition of misery and filth. Strangers and friends were allowed access to the prisoners, and upon these they depended for the means of satisfying their daily needs. Liquors were kept on tap in the prison, and, supplied to such as could pay for them, helped to render the place a veritable pandemonium.

Mrs. Fry felt as though "she were going into a den of wild beasts," when the door of Newgate first opened to admit her; but in ten months' time so wonderful a change had been wrought in the scene, through her agency, that all London was astonished at it. She won the hearts of the degraded women at the outset, by caring for their hapless children. A school was formed, and then a work-room; a system of rules and rewards was established, and gradually order grew out of the chaos, and the possible amelioration of the state of a sinning yet much abused and suffering class of fellow-beings was demonstrated. The subject of prison discipline had been considered by a few philanthropists in London before Mrs. Fry came to the work, but no such energetic or effective measures had been projected as she now steadily and successfully pursued. "An Association for the Improvement of the Female

"Prisoners in Newgate" was founded, eleven of its twelve members being Quakeresses. Every day, for months, one or more of these ladies visited the prison; and soon the rumor of the extraordinary work they were performing attracted representatives of every class, from royalty downward, to see its beneficent results. Parliament took up the matter, and Mrs. Fry was called to relate her experience before committees of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Queen Charlotte requested an interview with her, which took place in a hall of the Mansion House.

"Her Majesty's small figure, her dress blazing with diamonds, her courtesy and kindness as she spoke to the now celebrated Quakeress, who stood outwardly calm in the costume of her creed, and just a little flushed with the unwonted excitement, attracted universal homage. Around her stood several bishops, peers and peeresses; the hall was filled with spectators, while outside the crowd surged and swayed as crowds are wont to do. For a few minutes the two women spoke together; then the strict rules of etiquette were overcome by the enthusiasm of the assembly, and a murmur of applause, followed by a ringing English cheer, went up. This cheer was repeated by the crowd outside, again and again, while the most worldly butterfly that ever buzzed and fluttered about a court learnt that day that there was in goodness and benevolence something better than fashion and nobler than rank."

This was the beginning of a long series of honors paid to the friend of the prisoner by the crowned heads of England and Europe. When reforms had been introduced in the jails and penitentiaries of Great Britain, Mrs. Fry extended her investigations to the penal institutions of the continent, visiting many of the principal cities and everywhere receiving the cooperation of officials and social attentions from the distinguished. Her journeys were like "triumphal progresses," but the heart of the devoted philanthropist was unmoved by the homage of the great. To relieve the sorrowing and distressed was the controlling desire of her life. A spectator at one of her morning services at Newgate, Maria Edgeworth, has left the following sketch of the interesting scene:

"Enter Mrs. Fry, in a drab-colored silk cloak, and plain borderless Quaker cap; a most benevolent countenance; Guido Madonna face, calm, benign. * * * The prisoners came in, and in an orderly manner ranged themselves on the benches. All quite clean faces, hair, cap, and hands. On a very low bench in front, little children were seated, and watched there by their mothers. Almost all these women, about thirty, were under sentence of transportation; some few only were for imprisonment. * * * She opened the Bible, and read in the most sweetly solemn, sedate voice I ever heard, slowly and distinctly, without anything in the manner that could distract attention from the matter. Sometimes she paused to explain, which she did with great judgment, addressing the convicts, 'We have felt! We are convinced!' They were very attentive, unexpectedly interested, I thought, in all she said, and touched by her manner. * * * I studied their countenances carefully, but I could not see any which, without knowing to whom they belonged, I

should have decided were bad; yet Mrs. Fry assured me that all those women had been of the worst sort. * * * Mrs. Fry often says an extempore prayer; but this day she was quite silent; whilst she covered her face with her hands for some minutes, the women were perfectly silent, with their eyes fixed upon her; and when she said, 'You may go,' they went away slowly."

Mrs. Fry had suffered much from delicate health, and as age came on her strength speedily declined. Still, her charitable labors were continued unto the very last. She died October 13, 1845, and her monument will be visible for ages in the history of prison reforms.

SARAH A. HUBBARD.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

THE State of Maryland is doing a noble work in printing its colonial archives from 1637 to 1783. The first volume, which brings the records down to 1664, has appeared in an elegant quarto of nearly 600 pages. The printing was authorized by the General Assembly in March, 1882; and instead of leaving the execution of the work to the political state officials, it was wisely committed to the supervision of the Maryland Historical Society, which has appointed Dr. Wm. Hand Browne, Librarian of the Johns Hopkins University, as the chief editor, and Mr. John W. M. Lee, the Secretary of the Society, as his assistant. The early records have all been turned over to the Society, and are now deposited in its fire-proof vault at Baltimore, where they have been carefully collected, arranged, and are in the process of being accurately copied for the printers. Missing documents are being supplied from the State-Paper office in London. Public officials seldom have any appreciation of the value of old documents and records. The Maryland papers were found scattered about in offices no longer used, in cupboards, beneath staircases, in lofts and cellars, in heaps of waste, and in the stairway leading to the dome of the State House. The public records of a state are the basis of its history; and until now the records of Maryland have been practically inaccessible. Before the year 1664, more than three hundred laws were enacted; yet Bacon's "Laws of Maryland," printed in 1765, contained the full text of only six of them. The colonial history of Maryland, as it was one of the original thirteen states, is of special importance to the American student, and there have been disputed questions concerning it—one of which is Catholic toleration—which have not yet been settled. When this series of volumes, which may extend to a dozen or twenty in number, is completed, we shall have the means of knowing as much about the laws, manners and customs, genealogy and social condition of Maryland in its early years as we do of the early years of Massachusetts and New York. Something occurs on every page illustrating these points. It appears, for instance, that tobacco was the circulating medium with which all business was transacted. An act passed in 1638 made the fee for executing the patent of a freehold, sixty pounds of tobacco; for a commission or license, twenty pounds; for a pass, five pounds; for whipping a malefactor, twenty pounds; for burning in the

hand, or mutilation of a member (cutting off the ears), fifty pounds, for inflicting pains of death, one hundred pounds, to be paid out of the estate of the party punished. Among the rules of the house of burgesses, 1642, were the following: "Any one of the house not appearing upon call after the third beating of the drum shall forfeit 100 lbs. tobacco; the drum to beat as near as may be to sun-rising, and half an hour's distance between each beating." As the session was held in July, this would bring the meeting of the house at the early hour of 5:45 o'clock, A. M. On March 7, 1638, appears this reproof of tardiness: "Captain Cornwaleys amerced for tardie 20 lbs. tobacco." The salary of the burgesses was 40 lbs. of tobacco per day. Assemblies for assessing taxes corresponding to the New England town meeting, were called in the parishes, and every freeman not appearing at the third beating of the drum was fined twenty pounds of tobacco. More business would be done in the House of Representatives at Washington if some of these rules were adopted.

THE imprint of a strong genius is perceptible in the brief tale named "Annouchka," by Ivan Sergheievitch Turgenev, Mr. Abbott's translation of which is published by Cupples, Upham & Co. The story has the feeling and action of real life. It is intense and dramatic, and at the same time simple and unstrained. It has, too, the original unique flavor of the Russian nationality, which gives it a peculiar fascination. Yet there are traces of carelessness in it, as though the author regarded it as a trifle not worth serious supervision. The story is related by the chief character, who begins with a curiously abrupt sentence. A little later he declares that he does not care the least in the world for the beauties of nature, yet in all his statements thereafter reveals a delicate sensitiveness to their charm. These are slight evidences of haste or carelessness, and do not relate to the construction of the story, which is artistic and effective. Annouchka is the daughter of a Russian gentleman and his serf, Tatiana. At seventeen her parents are both dead, and she is travelling in Europe with her half-brother, Gaguine. She is beautiful, emotional, and unsophisticated, and quickly yields to an attraction for the unnamed narrator of the tale, who contracts a warm friendship for her brother. Her experience of love is impassioned and absorbing, and deeply excites the reader's sympathy. This is all that need be said of the work. Its interest should not be impaired by hinting at the denouement.

A VOLUME issued by Putnam's Sons, entitled "A History of the Bank of New York," by Henry W. Domett, is an interesting contribution to the financial literature of the country. The bank is the oldest in the city, and having been founded in 1784, has a centennial record. Alexander Hamilton was one of its original directors. Starting one year after peace with England was declared, in a period of the deepest commercial and financial distress, the bank has had an eventful history, which Mr. Domett has set forth with excellent judgment and literary taste. Mr. Domett was formerly a resident of Boston, where he is well known as a skilled writer on financial and literary topics. The volume is illustrated with seventeen steel portraits of eminent New York bankers

in the past, and with heliotypes of early bank notes and checks. One of the checks, dated May 21, 1795, for twenty-five dollars, is signed "C. M. de talleyrand." M. de Talleyrand having been proscribed by Robespierre, and driven out of England by Pitt, was then in New York engaged in commercial pursuits. The same year the decree against him was repealed and he returned to France. The business of banking one hundred years ago was quite unlike that of our time. There is a letter to the directors of the Bank of New York, dated January 25, 1795, from Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the United States Treasury, showing the financial distress of the government and the poverty of the nation. He asks the directors to extend the payment of a government loan of \$200,000, on the ground that "it will be a great convenience to the Department;" and he thanks them for their "support of my administration [of the Treasury]." It has made a lasting impression on my heart. Personal and emotional considerations fortunately have no place in the system on which the United States Treasury is now conducted — although the main features of keeping accounts and doing the business of the department begun by Hamilton have not been changed to this day. The Bank of New York is still young, and is good for another century. Its average annual dividends for a hundred years have been nine and one-tenth per cent.

A LADY who veils her personality under the initials E. J. L., has given the publicity of print to some passages from her correspondence or journal, and endowed them with the title of "Ten Days in the Jungle" (Cupples, Upham & Co.). The particular jungle thus specified lies in the state of Perang, in the northern portion of the island of Singapore, and was traversed by E. J. L. in the month of December, 1883. It is a district difficult of access, of almost primeval wildness, and, exhibiting the novel and wonderful features of a tropical wilderness, it affords material for the most enticing narratives. Miss Bird, an unusually adventurous and intelligent tourist, has given a charming description of it in "The Golden Chersonese." E. J. L. had the luck to follow Miss Bird in a dangerous and out-of-the-way line of exploration, and the ambition to give an account of her enterprise to the world. But she has not troubled herself to render her story interesting, or even intelligible. It is written in an unfinished manner, which, excusable in notes taken hurriedly on the spot, is unpardonable in matter deliberately committed to print. It conveys, moreover, so scanty an amount of information on every point touched, that the reader is in doubt as to the aim of the author in publishing the work.

MR. AUGUSTUS J. C. HARE's two new volumes, "Venice" and "Florence" (Routledge & Sons), need few words of introduction to the intelligent reader. The name of their author is a guaranty of the highest excellence attained by works of their kind. His previous books, leading strangers through all interesting walks lying in and around famous cities in England and Italy, have established his reputation as a faithful and skilful guide. These last books are formed on the same plan as those describing London and Rome. They are

supplied with maps and illustrations, and are filled with pertinent extracts from poets and prose writers who have delineated in word-pictures the finest scenes visible in these old cities or transcribed in the pages of their history. It seems, in turning over the volumes, that we have never before gained so clear an idea of the situation and the distinctive features of Venice and Florence. The author combines in his work the fruits of wide reading, refined literary taste, and an intimate knowledge of the places set forth.

THE first requisite of a school-book is a clear and correct style. The student should have no difficulties put in his way by obscure and ambiguous language, and the teacher is out of place who cannot express the ideas he aims to convey in pure and unmistakable phraseology. Had Mr. Shaler's "First Book of Geology" (Ginn, Heath, & Co.) every other claim to approval, it could not escape grave criticism for its confused and inelegant diction. It is hard work to discern the meaning of the author in many of his sentences, and in many others there are faults of syntax not to be overlooked in a production claiming to be scholarly. The following passage (from p. 64) is a fair example of the awkward wording which mars the entire book: "All over the ocean bottom a host of fixed animals are living which are fed by the water and the things the water brings to them; dying, these animals build their bodies into the rocks. Floating wood and seaweed rots and becomes water-logged; then sinks to the bottom to mingle with the mud and the remains of animals, the whole being built into rocks."

THE last of Mr. W. P. Atkinson's three lectures "On History and the Study of History" (Roberts Brothers) contains the pith of the volume. In the first two, the writer beats about the bush in so tiresome a fashion that when his thought is reached it does not pay for the expenditure in getting at it. The final discourse, however, is full of marrow—the concentrated store of a man of large experience and wise reflection concerning the best methods of education. His topic affords opportunity for observations on many different questions, regarding all of which he expresses himself with broad liberality and sound common-sense. He is untrammelled by conservative and conventional ideas, and still has not discarded the old reverence for the religious impulses of mankind. He considers history as properly the story of the evolution of the social organization, and in order to understand it one must study the development of human thought through all the ages past. Only general hints for the pursuit of this study are presented, but these are suggestive and helpful.

THE "Fainalls of Tipton," as portrayed by Virginia W. Johnson, are a peculiarly disagreeable lot of people. There is not a noble or attractive quality possessed by a single personage bearing the name, if we except the beauty which is the sole virtue of the young scapegrace Walter. Mr. Brockelbank, the rector of Tipton, is a pleasant gentleman, and his daughter Frances is a pretty girl; but they are the only characters in the rather large collection included in the story which it is at all gratifying to

contemplate. And they are too weak to sustain the interest in a narrative of nearly 500 pages. Poor Frances bears the poverty of her lot bravely, but our sympathy receives a blow when she is made to act the mean part of a beggar in order to furnish a fat meal for the visiting Bishop. Miss Johnson writes gracefully, and, taking the present work as proof, can keep a numerous company in action for a long while; but she does not endow them with sufficient dignity to win the good feeling of the spectator. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

THE three stories comprised in the latest volume of Bret Harte exhibit the choice diction and the rare art in scene-painting which characterize this author, but the fresh and vigorous gift of invention which we look for in his writings is absent. He has been working a mine which for the moment was barren or exhausted. The incident in the tales is so bald, we might liken it to a skeleton clothed with a drapery of beautiful words. The locality in each case is set "On the Frontier," hence the title under which the sketches are collectively ranged. It is a cause for regret that Mr. Harte should, in response to any pressure, use his pen when his mind is not in a corresponding condition of activity. It is a pain to learn that we are not secure from disappointment when taking up a new book by a favorite author. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

LADY CALLCOTT'S "Little Arthur's History of England" (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.) was written for a *real* little Arthur, the author tells us in her preface, and she tried to set it down in just the words she would have used had the boy been listening to the story. It is but an outline, simple in all its parts, with the fewest possible encumbrances in the way of names and dates. A young child would be interested and amused, and, what is better, instructed by it, for it gives a clear and continuous account of the great events which shaped the life of the English nation. After saying so much, it is superfluous to add that the book is one of the best to place in the hands of little people, or to read to those who cannot follow its pages by themselves. It has all the attraction of fiction and the advantage of communicating essential learning.

LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. CLARK RUSSELL is engaged upon a new story, to be called "A Strange Voyage."

ROUTLEDGE'S "Railway Library," composed of novels issued at from one shilling to half-a-crown each, has just reached its thousandth volume. The series was begun in 1848, by the publication of the novels of Fenimore Cooper; and has included most of the popular modern novelists—Bulwer, Lytton, Marryatt, James, Ainsworth, Dumas, Scott, Mayne Reid, Dickens, Hawthorne, Mrs. Burnett, and others.

A "BACO-SHAKESPEAREAN society," to be composed of members believing in an other than Shakespearean authorship of the plays and poems, has lately been formed in London. The society proposes to hold regular meetings, and to print the papers

read before it. Among the members are Mr. Appleton Morgan, Mrs. Henry Pott, and Mr. R. M. Theobald.

HARPER & BROTHERS send out, in their Franklin Square Library, Part I. of Stormonth's Dictionary of the English Language. The earlier editions of this work have been greatly expanded and thoroughly revised, and in its new form it enters the field as a competitor of the leading English Dictionaries. The Franklin Square issue is from plates furnished by the British publishers, and will complete the work in about twenty-three weekly parts, at 25 cents each. There will be in all about 1,200 pages, imperial octavo. Bindings will be furnished by the publishers.

THE London "Athenæum," which we had hitherto supposed to be an exponent of British philistinism, makes the surprising observation, in a lengthy review of Miss Robinson's "New Arcadia," that "a civilization such as ours—a civilization which, permitting as it does inequalities of fortune whose greatness bewilders the imagination, sanctioning as it does a neglect of the primal duties of man such as appalls the soul—is perhaps the most barbaric structure that all history can show;" and that "the England of the Heptarchy, the England of Edward the Confessor, was in some ways in advance of the England of to-day." Has the "Athenæum" added to its staff of writers Mr. Matthew Arnold?

THE lists of books for Fall publication, so far as announced by the leading firms, while perhaps more unpretentious than in some recent years, do not appear to indicate stagnation in this branch of business. There is a tendency toward caution and conservatism, which is a part of the commercial tendency of the time; but considering the sensitiveness of the book trade to anything like general financial depression, and the quiet naturally following a period of great productiveness like that of the past half-dozen years, the outlook may be said to be fairly satisfactory. The season is likely to prove one of average prosperity to the trade, and will witness the publication of some good and substantial books. We mention below many of the more important items in the announcements thus far received. Several of the publishers' lists are incomplete, and a few are not yet at hand.

Some important new *Art works* are announced, among which a new volume by Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamerton, promising to rank in interest with his "Graphic Arts," is conspicuous. The title will be "Landscape," and the work will contain some forty etchings and engravings on copper, many of them original, with some minor illustrations. Among the etchers will be Hamerton, Lalanne, and Pennell. The work is to be issued in two limited editions, a portion of each being reserved for the United States. There is also to be published (Roberts Brothers) a work by Mr. Hamerton, on Paris, illustrated with twelve large etchings and many wood-cut engravings. Henry Blackburn's "English Art in 1884" (Appleton & Co.) will consist of sketches, with descriptive text, of pictures in the Royal Academy, Grosvenor Gallery, Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colors, Royal Institute of Painters in Oils and Water-Colors, and other Exhibitions in 1884. Frederick Taylor's "Studies of Animal Painting," with eighteen col-

ored plates, will be published by Cassell & Company. A folio volume of specimens of French etchings, uniform with the "Score of Etchings" of last year, will be issued by Dodd, Mead & Co., who announce also several new Parts of the new edition of Bryan's "Dictionary of Painters and Engravers." White, Stokes & Allen will offer a rich portfolio collection of new etchings by American artists.

In *History, Biography, etc.*, there will be the second volume of McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," the fifth volume of the revised edition of Bancroft's "History of the United States," the biography of Louis Pasteur, from the French, and the autobiography of Dr. Marion Sims, (all by Appleton & Co.); Von Ranke's "Universal History" (Harper & Brothers); "Our Great Benefactors," by Samuel Adams Drake, a series of biographies of eminent men and women, (Roberts Brothers); F. M. Holland's "History of Free Thought" (Holt & Co.); "Carlyle's Life in London, from 1834 to his death in 1881," by J. A. Froude; "Icaria, a Chapter in the History of Communism," by Albert Shaw, and "Life and Times of Gustavus Adolphus," by the Hon. John L. Stevens, late U. S. Minister to Sweden, published by Putnam's Sons.

The new *Books of Travel, etc.*, will include: "Life and Travel in India," by Mrs. Leonowens, author of "The English Governess at a Siamese Court," to be issued by Porter & Coates. "The Three Prophets: Chinese Gordon, Mohammed-Ahmed, Araby Pasha; Events before, during, and after the Bombardment of Alexandria," by Colonel Chaille Long, ex-Chief of Staff to Gordon in Africa, ex-United States Consular Agent in Alexandria, is announced by Appleton & Co.; and, by the same firm, "The Cruise of the Alice May," by S. G. W. Benjamin, with illustrations. Harper & Brothers have "Sketching Rambles in Holland," illustrated, by Geo. H. Boughton and E. A. Abbey. "The Land of Rip Van Winkle" (Putnam) will contain the narrative of a tour through the romantic parts of the Catskills, together with their legends and traditions, by A. E. P. Searing; with fifty illustrations. "Sunny Spain; its Peoples, Places, and Customs," by Phillis Browne, and "Rambles Round London Town," by C. L. Mateaux, are to be issued by Cassell & Company.

In *Fiction*, we are to have a good number of new books—from Appleton & Co., "Noble Blood," by Julian Hawthorne; "The Black Poodle and other Stories," by F. Anstey, author of *Vice-Versa*; "Allan Dare and Robert le Diable," a romance; and "Doctor Grattan," by W. A. Hammond. From Harper & Brothers—"Nature's Serial Story," by E. P. Roe; "Judith Shakespeare," by Wm. Black; "Left Behind, or Ten Days a Newsboy," by James Otis; "Miss Tommy, a Medieval Romance," and "In a House-Boat, a Journal," by the author of "John Halifax." From Holt & Co.—"Dark Days," by Hugh Conway, and "Callirrhoe, Fair Rosamund," by Wickall Field. From Dodd, Mead & Co.—"At Any Cost," by Edward Garrett, and "A Young Girl's Wooing," by E. P. Roe. From White, Stokes & Allen—"A Matter of Taste," by George H. Picard. From Roberts Brothers—"Almost a Duchess" (New "No-Name"); "Ramona," by H. H.; "Suwanee River Tales," by Sherwood Bonner; "The Making of a Man," by W. M. Baker; "A Sea

Change," by Miss F. L. Shaw; and "Tip Cat," by the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission" and "Laddie." From Putnam's Sons—"The Bassett Claim," a story of life in Washington, by Henry R. Elliot. From White, Stokes & Allen—"The Shadow of John Wallace," by L. Clarkson.

Many important *Illustrated Books* will doubtless come later in the season; but among those already announced must be mentioned first the "Zuyder-Zee Edition" of De Amicis' "Holland and its People," with illustrations in etching, photogravure, and wood—a limited edition, published by Putnam's Sons, who also issue "Half a Century of English History," represented in a series of 147 cartoons from "Punch." Admirers of Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" will soon be offered an illustrated edition of this poem, the illustrations to be taken from photographs of Buddhist sculptures in ancient Indian ruins, in which have been found sculptures and frescoes supposed to illustrate scenes in the life of Gotama Buddha, the hero or subject of the poem. Crowell & Co. will offer an "illustrated holiday edition" of George Eliot's complete poems, in royal octavo, with sixteen full-page illustrations drawn expressly for the work, by Taylor, Andrew, Schell, and Harper. Cassell & Company will have "Character Sketches from Dickens, Second Series," containing six plates from original drawings by Frederick Barnard, in portfolio; and a translation of Chateaubriand's "Atala," with Doré's illustrations. Porter & Coates—"From Greenland's Icy Mountains," by Bishop Heber, illustrated with twenty-two engravings from original drawings by Frederick B. Schell; and Alfred Tennyson's "Lady Clare," illustrated with the same number of plates from drawings by Fredericks, Church, Fenn, Schell, Garrett, and Perkins. Dutton & Co.—"Violets Among the Lilies," by Miss Clarkson, author of "Indian Summer," etc. White, Stokes & Allen—a new edition, from new plates, of "Paradise Lost," with Doré's illustrations; new volumes by Miss Skelding, "Heartsease" and "Flowers from Glade and Garden," with illustrations in color, and poems selected from leading authors; several new volumes in the "Flower-Song Series," with colored illustrations; a volume of "Wheel-Songs" (poems on bicycling), by S. Conant Foster, with fifty illustrations; and three new calendars, the "Macdonald Calendar," the "Pansy Calendar," and the "Crescent Calendar."

Of *New Editions* of standard works there will be: In poetry—Harper's one-volume edition of Tennyson, revised and complete, with illustrations and portrait; Dodd, Mead & Co.'s five-volume 16-mo. edition of Mrs. Browning's poems, from new American plates; a three-volume 16-mo. edition of Percy's "Reliques of Ancient Poetry," published by White, Stokes & Allen, and, by the same firm, a new edition of "Heine's Book of Songs," translated by Martin and Bowring; twelve new volumes added to Crowell's "Favorite Illustrated Edition" of the popular poets, and ten new volumes in the series of "Red-Line Poets," by the same publisher. In prose—the "Friendly Edition" of Rolfe's Shakespeare, in twenty volumes (Harpers); "Milton's Prose Writings," in Appleton's "Parchment Series"; a ten-volume 12-mo. edition of "Pepys's Diary" (Dodd, Mead & Co.); the "Franklin Square" edition (Harpers) of Stormonth's English Dictionary, in twenty-three weekly parts; a revised and enlarged edition of

Lewis's "American Sportsman" (Harpers); a new edition of Barton's "History of a Suit in Equity" (Robert Clarke & Co.); a new edition, limited to 500 copies, of Hamilton's Works, in five volumes (Putnam's Sons); a new edition of "Smith's Bible Dictionary" (Porter & Coates), in one volume, revised and adapted to the present use of Sunday School Teachers and Bible Students, by Rev. F. N. and M. A. Peloubet; new editions of Lady Brassey's "Sunshine and Storm in the East" and "Voyage in the Yacht Sunbeam," each in two volumes 16-mo., by White, Stokes & Allen; and a new edition of Major's "Walton's Complete Angler," by Crowell & Co.

Among *Compilations*, there will be a volume of "American Orations" selected by Prof. Johnston of the College of New Jersey, and a companion volume of "British Orations" selected by Prof. Adams of the University of Michigan, both published by Putnam's Sons; "Representative German Poems, Ballad and Lyrical," German text, with English versions by various authors, edited by Karl Knortz, published by Holt & Co.; selections of humorous papers from "Life," by White, Stokes & Allen; "Daily Strength for Daily Needs," a selection for every day in the year, with "The Three Festivals," a collection of poems for Christmas, New Year, and Easter,—both the latter volumes published by Roberts Brothers; "The Nutshell Series," containing the best thoughts of the best writers, edited by Helen Kendrick Johnson, published in six 32-mo. volumes, by Putnam's Sons; and, by the same firm, "The Pearl Series of Choice Selections."

Of *Educational works*, Appleton & Co. present a full list, including "Education in Relation to Manual Industry," by the Hon. Arthur MacArthur; a new series of "Standard Arithmetics"; "A Compend of Geology," by Prof. Joseph LeConte; an "Elementary Zoology," by Dr. J. B. Holder and C. F. Holder; etc., etc. Holt & Co. will have two new works by Newcomb—"Analytic Algebra" and "The Essentials of Trigonometry." Putnam's Sons—"A High-School Grammar of the German Language," by H. C. G. Brandt, Professor of German in Hamilton College; "A Reader of German Literature," edited with notes by W. H. Rosenstengel, Professor of German in the University of Wisconsin; "Outlines of Roman Law," comprising its historic growth and general principles, by Wm. C. Morey, Ph.D., Professor of History and Political Science in the University of Rochester; "Tableaux de la Révolution Française," edited for the use of students in French, with explanatory and critical notes by Professors T. F. Crane and O. G. Brun.

In *Scientific and Technical works*, Putnam's Sons will present an important contribution to the study of American archaeology, in the Marquis de Nadillac's "Prehistoric America," translated by N. d'Anvers, and edited with notes by W. H. Dall. The same firm will have a number of new medical books, including "The Brain and the Nerves," by Thos. Stretch Dowse; "The Student's Manual of Practical Electro-Therapeutics," by R. W. Amidon, M.D.; "The Student's Manual of Technical Microscopy, for Use in Medical and Pathological Investigation," by Carl Friedlander, M.D.; "Myths in Medicine, or Old-Time Doctors," a series of essays on the History of Medical Practice, by A. C. Gar-

rett, M.D. Jansen, McClurg & Co. will publish Dr. N. S. Davis's "Theories and Practice of Medicine," in one volume of about 900 pages. Holt & Co.—"Botany," by C. E. Bessey, and "The Elementary Human Body," by H. Newell Martin. Appleton & Co.—Dr. O. W. Wight's "Maxims of Public Health." Lippincott & Co.—Prof. John C. Cutler's "Comprehensive Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene."

The *Juvenile* announcements appear in a profusion sufficient to appall expected purchasers and cataloguers. We enumerate as far as space will admit: Cassell & Company—"The Sunday Scrap-Book," with about 1,000 illustrations of Bible Scenes and Incidents; "Children of all Nations, their Homes, Schools, and Playgrounds," illustrated; "Hither and Thither," by Mary D. Brine, illustrated; "Duncans on Land and Sea," by Kate Tannatt Woods, illustrated; "What We Little Ones Saw," illustrations on every page; "Bo-Peep" for 1884, etc. etc. Routledge & Sons—"A Popular Natural History," by Rev. J. G. Wood, profusely illustrated; "A Museum of Wonders" explained in pictures by F. Oppé; Laboulaye's "Illustrated Fairy Tales," new edition; "Illustrated Poems and Songs for Young People," edited by Helen Kendrick Johnson; "Sports and Pastimes for American Boys," by Henry Chadwick; "A Picture-Book of Wild Animals" and "A Picture-Book of Domestic Animals," each with colored illustrations; and three new volumes by Kate Greenaway, "Language of Flowers," with colored illustrations, Almanac for 1885, and her edition of "Mavor's Spelling." Harper Brothers—"The Voyage of the 'Vivian' to the North-pole and beyond," by Thomas W. Knox, author of "The Boy Travelers in the Far East," illustrated; Drake's "Indian History for Young Folks," illustrated; and Ernest Ingersoll's "Country Cousins, Short Studies in the Natural History of the United States." Dodd, Mead & Co.—"The very Joyous, Pleasant and Refreshing History of the Good Knight, without Fear and without Reproach, the Gentle Lord de Bayard," set forth in English by Edward Cockburn Kindersley, uniform in size with "Chronicle of the Cid," published last season; "The Merchant Vessel," by Chas. Nordhoff, uniform with "Man-of-War Life," published last year; both volumes illustrated. Appleton & Co.—"Boys Coastwise," uniform with "Boys in the Mountains," by W. H. Rideing, illustrated. J. B. Lippincott & Co.—"Young Folks' Ideas," a Story, by Uncle Lawrence, author of "Young Folks' Whys and Wherefores," profusely illustrated; "Our Young Folks' Josephus," uniform with "Our Young Folks' Plutarch," illustrated. Porter & Coates—"Rod and Gun," being the second volume of "Rod and Gun Series," by Harry Castlemon, and "Young Wild Fowls," by the same author, forming the third and concluding volume of the series; "Do and Dare," by Horatio Alger, being the second volume of the "Atlantic Series"; "Ned in the Woods" and "Ned on the River," both by Edward S. Ellis, being the second and third volumes of "Boy Pioneer Series"; a new book for girls by Margaret Vandegrift entitled "Doris and Theodora"; "Stories from French History," by Sir Walter Scott; "The Life of Colonel David Crockett," by Edward S. Ellis; "The Life of Colonel Daniel Boone," by Edward S. Ellis; "Æsop's Fables," with more than 50 illus-

trations by John Tenniel; "The Floating Light of the Goodwin Sands," by R. M. Ballantyne; and "Cook's Voyage-Around the World." Putnam's Sons—"Herodotus for Boys and Girls" (a companion to the "Plutarch") edited by J. S. White; and, uniform with these two, a new edition of Bayard Taylor's "Views Afoot, or Europe Seen with Knapsack and Staff." Crowell & Co.—"Little Arthur's History of England," by Lady Calcott; "What Fide Remembers," by Faye Huntington; "The Dove Series" and "Georgey's Menagerie," six volumes each; and "August Stories" and "June Stories," four volumes each, by Jacob Abbott. Roberts Brothers—"The Hunter Cats of Connorloa," by Helen Jackson ("H. H."), illustrated; "Jack Archer, a Tale of the Crimea," by G. A. Henty, both books illustrated; and "Spinning-Wheel Stories," by Louisa M. Alcott. Holt & Co.—"Captain Phil," a boy's experience in the Western army during the war of the Rebellion, by M. M. Thomas; and "Ralph the Drummer-Boy," a story of the days of Washington, by Louis Rousselet, both books illustrated. White, Stokes & Allen—"The Mary-Jane Papers," by Miss Plympton, illustrated by the author; and "Christmas Rhymes and Stories," original and selected, illustrated.

In addition to the above classifications, Appleton & Co. announce the "Essays and Speeches of Jeremiah S. Black," edited by the Hon. Chauncey F. Black; "Elements of English Speech," by Isaac Bassett Choate; and "A Naturalist's Rambles About Home," by Dr. Charles C. Abbott. Harper & Brothers—"Supplement to McClintock and Strong's Cyclopaedia." Robert Clarke & Co.—New American edition of "Cook's Synopsis of Chess Openings," edited by Mr. J. W. Miller, with a supplement containing American openings or innovations, and analyses, and also a list of the chess clubs in the United States and Canada. Roberts Brothers—"Human Intercourse," by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, the complement of his "Intellectual Life"; "Euphorion," Studies of the Antique and the Mediæval in the Renaissance, by Vernon Lee; "Days and Hours in a Garden," by Mrs. Boyle. Cassell & Company—"The Fables of the Russian Poet Kirilof," by W. R. S. Ralston, of the British Museum. Holt & Co.—"Chansons de Roland," translated by Leonce Rabilon; "Der Neue Leitfad," by Th. Heness; Fouque's "Sintram in the Unterhaltungsbibliothek." White, Stokes & Allen—"Guide and Select Directory to New York City"; "Artistic Tableaux," with Diagrams and Descriptions of Costumes, by Josephine Pollard and Walter Satterlee; and "Fifty Soups," by Thomas J. Murrey, of New York. Putnam's Sons—"The Art of Bread-Making," by Henrietta A. Dwight.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following List includes all New Books, American and Foreign, received during the month of August, by MESSRS. JANSEN, MCCLURG & CO., Chicago.]

HISTORY, TRAVEL, AND ADVENTURE.

The Edwards Papers; Being a portion of the Collection of the Letters, Papers and Manuscripts of Ninian Edwards. Edited by E. B. Washburne. Chicago Historical Society's Collection.—Vol. III, 8vo, pp. 633. Net, \$6.

Boston Events. A Brief Mention and the Date of more than 5,000 Events that Transpired in Boston from 1630 to 1880, etc. Compiled by E. H. Savage. Pp. 218. Net, \$1.

Venice. By A. J. C. Hare. Pp. 206. \$1.

Florence. By A. J. C. Hare. Pp. 266. \$1.

A Trip to Alaska; or, What Was Seen and Heard During a Summer Cruise in Alaskan Waters. By G. Wardman. Pp. 237. \$1.25.

Ten Days in the Jungle. By J. E. L. Pp. 100. \$1.

Life on a Ranch. Ranch Notes in Kansas, Colorado, the Indian Territory, and Northern Texas. By R. Aldridge. 50 cents.

ESSAYS AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Jane Eyre. By Charlotte Brontë. "The Hawthth Edition." 2 vols., 8vo. With Eight Etchings. This *Edition de Luxe* is limited to 75 copies printed on Whatman's hand-made paper, with duplicate signed proofs of the Etchings on Japan paper. Price, net, \$20.

And 425 copies on laid paper of extra quality, with single impressions of the etchings. Price, net, \$10.

The Works of Edgar Allen Poe. The Amontillado Edition, with Etchings by Gifford, Church, Platt, Pennell, and other Artists, and a new portrait of Poe on Steel. To be completed in 8 vols., Square Octavo. Six vols. now ready. This *Edition de Luxe* is limited to 315 copies, numbered. Price per vol., \$4.50, or \$36 per set.

A part of the edition will be accompanied by a duplicate set of proofs of the Etchings on satin, mounted on cards with mats. Price of set with these duplicates, \$46.

The Works of Shoshee Chunder Dutt. First Series. Historical and Miscellaneous. 6 vols. London. Net, \$12.40.

Reforms: Their Difficulties and Possibilities. By the author of "Conflict in Nature and Life." \$1.

Number One, and How to Take Care of Him. A Series of popular talks on Social and Sanitary Science. By J. J. Pope, M. R. C. S., etc. "Standard Library." Pp. 160. Paper, 15 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

The Art of Fiction. By Walter Besant. Paper, 25 cents.

MEDICAL—SCIENTIFIC.

A Treatise on Chemistry. By H. E. Roscoe, F. R. S., and C. Schorlemmer, F. R. S. Vol. III. The Chemistry of the Hydrocarbons and their Derivatives, or Organic Chemistry. Part II. 8vo, pp. 655. \$5.

The National Dispensatory. By A. Stille, M.D., LL.D., and J. M. Malach, Ph.D. Third Edition, thoroughly revised, with numerous additions. 8vo, pp. 1755. Cloth, \$7.25; sheep, \$8.

Diseases of the Throat and Nose. Including the Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea, Esophagus, Nose and Naso-Pharynx. By M. Mackenzie, M.D., London. 8vo, vol. II. Diseases of the Esophagus, Nose and Naso-Pharynx, with Index of Authors and Formulae for Topical Remedies. Cloth, \$3; sheep, \$4.

The Electric Light. Its History, Production, and Applications. Translated from the French of Em. Aiglaive and J. Boulard. By T. O'Connor Sloane, E.M., Ph.D. Edited, with notes and additions, by C. M. Langren, C. E. 8vo, pp. 458. Profusely illustrated. \$5.

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